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# ANNUAL REPORT

of

# The Medical Officer of Health

of the

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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1959

## SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council, J. G. Dobb, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, F. V. Marshall, Esq.

### Public Health Department

Forest Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., Tel. Sutton-in-Ashfield 600/601

### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

A. ANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

J. BOSTOCK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

W. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat Inspection, Smoke and Sanitary Science Certs.

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time).

Clerks—

Mrs. S. COUPE

Miss P. MOOR

# ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1959

# To the Chairman and Members

*of*

# Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1959 together with the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Since 1941 the infantile mortality rate for England and Wales has consistently shown an annual reduction. Though our rate has fallen from sixty seven to just under thirty during the same period, there has not been the same regular yearly improvement. The rate this year is, in fact, a little higher than the figure for 1958.

Notifications of tuberculosis were just over thirty per hundred thousand population compared with sixty-two last year.

It was once more our good fortune to have no case of poliomyelitis. Interest in protective vaccination declined during the first three months of the year, though in the same period in England and Wales the virus killed someone each week and attacked many more. Then great publicity was given to the death of a better known victim and consents leapt from one hundred and forty-six in March to two thousand two hundred and thirty-one in April, only to fall away rapidly, until, in December, only seventy-one were received. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a decision to accept vaccination should be taken after due thought and not on the impulse of a transient emotional stimulus. The time to have vaccination done is as soon as possible after the decision to accept it has been reached.

Though few parents have seen or known a case of diphtheria, health education over the past twenty years has convinced them that the disease really is a danger and they demand, rather than request, immunisation for their infants. The germ did, in fact, attack seventy eight persons in England and Wales last year killing eight of them. The injection used also protects against whooping cough. Triple antigen, which includes prophylaxis against tetanus, has not been used in this district.

There has been a steady increase in acceptance of smallpox vaccination during the past few years though the response is still less than fifty per cent. of births. The figure this year was forty-seven.

The first five year programme of demolition and rehousing should be completed in a few months, but that will depend entirely on the availability of sufficient and suitable houses. The figures will be found in the appropriate section of the report. The second five year scheme will include some hundred houses in one area, and a few others in different parts of the town. There will then be few, if any, legally unfit houses but many, of course, even now are old and compare very unfavourably with modern houses in design and amenities. A bathroom with hot and cold piped water supply is still not a legal requirement. Every encouragement is given to those willing to modernise old houses with the aid of grants, and your inspectors are always available and very willing to advise potential applicants. In cases where owners are unwilling or unable to take advantage of the grant, the houses can only be kept in reasonable repair for the remainder of their habitable life. In the future, it may well be that schemes of redevelopment will be the most practicable method of dealing with them.

Bungalows are still in great demand and the general waiting list for houses shows no significant decrease. Some regular maintenance service for both inside and outside the bungalows occupied by old and infirm people would be to the advantage of tenants and Council.

Your inspectors continued to give advice and instruction on food hygiene and maintained a constant supervision of food supplies, and it is very satisfactory to report that no incident of food poisoning occurred during the year.

Regular observations continued to show appreciable atmospheric pollution. No improvement is likely until the appropriate provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, are put into operation. Though there are not a few difficulties to be surmounted, especially in a mining district, your ultimate objective must be the eradication of preventable pollution. Progress will necessarily be gradual and success will depend on the co-operation you get, not only from the producers and distributors of fuel, but also from manufacturers of suitable heating appliances, and, not least, from the housewives who will have to adopt the technique necessary for the efficient combustion of smokeless fuel.

The Housing Architect and Housing Manager have supplied the annual records of housing construction and occupancy, and the Surveyor and Water Engineer the information on the Public Baths.

I would also acknowledge the excellent co-operation and assistance of the Chief Public Health Inspector and all the staff during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

# ANNUAL REPORT, 1959

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1959. As usual the full statistics and details of inspections under Housing, Food Supervision, Cleansing and Salvage and all the other relevant associated Health Services are included in the body of the report.

Since the completion of the compulsory conversion schemes of pail closets, we have made an effort to encourage owners and owner occupiers in unsewered parts of the district to convert to water closets with drainage to properly constructed cesspools, or preferably septic tanks and filters wherever possible. Under certain circumstances this modernization would rank for an improvement grant. I think that useful publicity could be given to this fact, and also that the new standard grant is now in operation and working parallel with the discretionary grants under the Housing Acts. This new simplified grant allows for the basic modernization amenities, and should be of much greater attraction to owners and owner-occupiers as the means of obtaining it are now much easier. A total of twenty-five standard and discretionary grants were given during the year, and one-hundred and fifty-six houses in the area have now been improved since the scheme started, apart from a fair number of applications where the work was done, but where the applicant finally decided not to take advantage of the financial help offered.

The scheduled slum clearance programme is now nearing completion. No clearance areas were declared, but twenty-three houses were represented as Individually unfit, and thirty-four families were displaced. Many applications are still received, from tenants due to be re-housed, for cheaper re-let accommodation. There is also a growing demand for bungalows. The Health Department make every effort, when re housing families, to meet all reasonable demands and requirements. Some delay is, therefore, often unavoidable in completing the demolition of condemned properties.

Meat and other food inspections, together with the control and supervision of all the food establishments, has taken up a considerable amount of time. This must of course, always be so if all meat slaughtered is properly inspected. The co-operation between the Health Department and the Food Trade is excellent, but Food Hygiene education must go on unceasingly.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for support to Dr. McKean and all members of the Council; to the Inspectors, Miss Severn and junior staff for work well done.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOF, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.
Chief Public Health Inspector.

## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Area (in Acres) | 10,507 |
| Population (estimated mid-year) | 40,630 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses | 12,944 |
| Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1960) | £416,450 |
| Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross) | £1,735 |

### Vital Statistics

| | Total | Males | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths | 407 | 243 | 164 | |
| Death Rate (per 1,000 Population)<br>(Comparability Factor 1.29) | | | | 12.9 |
| Live Births—Legitimate | 610 | 309 | 301 | |
| Illegitimate | 27 | 19 | 8 | |
| | 637 | 328 | 309 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birth Rate (per 1.000 population) | Legitimate | 15.0 | |
| (Comparability Factor 1.00) | Illegitimate | .7 | 15.7 |
| Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births | | | 4.2% |

| | Total | Males | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Still Births | 14 | 4 | 10 | |
| Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births | | | | 21.5 |
| Legitimate Rate per 1,000 legitimate live and still births | | | | 22.4 |
| Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births | | | | 0.0 |
| Total Live and Still Births | 651 | 332 | 319 | |
| Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) | 19 | 12 | 7 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Infant Mortality Rates | |
| Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births | 29.8 |
| Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births | 29.5 |
| Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 37.0 |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) | 17.3 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) | 14.1 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) | 35.3 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) | 0.0 |

## Population

The Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population was one hundred and eighty more than last year. The excess of births over deaths was two hundred and thirty.

## Births

The live birth rate rose to 15.7 and the still birth rate again showed an improvement.

The following table is an analyses of the Rh groups of mothers for births notified during the year

| | Still Births | Live Births | Died under 1 year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rh positive ... ... ... ... | 9 | 428 | 9 |
| Rh negative ... ... ... ... | 3 | 115 | 4 |
| Not tested ... ... ... ... | 1 | 69 | 1 |

## Premature Births

Forty-eight infants were notified as premature by weight, twin pregnancies accounting for four of them. The rate, seventy-five per thousand live births was the lowest recorded since 1948. Survival at one month was again 85%.

Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000 Live Births

| — 3lb. 4oz. | — 4lb. 6oz. | — 4lb. 15oz. | — 5lb. 8oz. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9.4 | 23.5 | 15.7 | 26.7 | 75 |

The following table shows the details of Rh factor of the forty-one mothers whose blood was examined.

| | | Births | Infants Survived one month |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rh Positive ... ... ... | 33 | 35 | 31 |
| Rh negative ... ... | 8 | 8 | 6 |

## Still Births

Fourteen still births were recorded, the same as in 1958.

The ages of the mothers were from twenty to forty years, and the pregnancies ranged from first to twelfth. One woman aged forty had had two other still births, and only four of her other nine children still survived.

Four of the mothers had toxaemia of pregnancy and six of the still born infants were premature.

The perinatal mortality, which is the combined rate for still births and deaths under one week, was 35.3 per thousand live and still births, compared with 34.2 for England and Wales.

## Deaths of Infants under One Year

The rate was 29.8, a slight increase over last year, and compared unfavourably with the rate of 22.0 for England and Wales and 21.9 for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire.

The number of deaths under one month was the same as last year, the higher infantile mortality rate being due to the increase in deaths of infants between two and ten months of age.

As usual the chief cause of death was prematurity alone or complicated by other associated conditions, seven of the nine deaths in the first week of life being so caused.

One mother, aged 24 years, lost her fifth infant who had pneumonia and only lived three days. None of her other four infants survived more than eight months.

Of the older infants, two died of congenital malformations and two from suffocation following the inhalation of vomited stomach contents.

| Registered cause of death | No. of Deaths. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) Under one week | At home | In Hospital | Total |
| Prematurity ... ... ... ... | — | 6 | 6 |
| Prematurity and congenital malformation | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia ... ... ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Asphyxia ...... ... ... ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| | — | 9 | 9 |
| Mother attended ante-natal clinic ... | — | 2 | 2 |
| (b) One week to one month | | | |
| Congenital malformation ... ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Melaena Neonatorum ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Mother attended ante-natal clinic | — | — | — |
| (c) Over one month | | | |
| Respiratory infections ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Suffocation ... ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Congenital malformation ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Meningococcal meningitis .. ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| Hirchsprung's disease ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Mother attended ante-natal clinic ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic ... ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

| Age of Mother | Pregnancy | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 8th |
| 18 years ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20 —27 years ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 31 and 36 years ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:

| | Prematurity | Congenital Malformation | Respiratory Infections |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 20.9 |
| 1946 | 14.5 | 6.6 | 9.2 |
| 1956 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 8.9 |
| 1958 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 10.4 |
| 1959 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 4.7 |

| | Infantile Mortality in Wards | | | | Comparative Mortality | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | East | West | Huthwaite | Skegby | Sutton-in-Ashfield | Urban Districts in Notts. |
| 1936 | 56 | 73 | 75 | 74 | 69 | 58 |
| 1946 | 44 | 66 | 39 | 27 | 46 | 42 |
| 1956 | 34 | 43 | 67 | 39 | 43 | 27 |
| 1958 | 22 | 43 | 13 | 7 | 27.4 | 21.15 |
| 1959 | 26 | 32 | 26 | 39 | 29.8 | 21.9 |

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

| | Under 1 month | Over 1 month. |
|---|---|---|
| 1936 | 26 | 43 |
| 1946 | 26 | 20 |
| 1956 | 32 | 11 |
| 1958 | 19 | 8 |
| 1959 | 17 | 13 |

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total live and still births:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1936 | 60 |
| 1946 | 55 |
| 1956 | 61 |
| 1958 | 42 |
| 1959 | 38 |

| | Sutton-in Ashfield | England & Wales |
|---|---|---|
| Live births per 1,000 population | 15.7 | 16.5 |
| Still Births per 1,000 births, live and still | 21.5 | 20.7 |
| Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births | 29.8 | 22.0 |
| Neo-natal Mortality, deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 live births | 17.3 | 15.8 |
| Maternal Deaths per 1,000 births, live and still (excluding abortion) | 0.0 | 0.32 |
| Due to abortion | 0.0 | 0.06 |

## General Statistics

Deaths per 1,000 population:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| All causes | 12.9 | 11.6 |
| Respiratory Tuberculosis | 0.049 | 0.077 |
| Cancer of Lung and Bronchus | 0.295 | 0.464 |
| Other Cancer | 1.624 | 1.676 |

Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

Malignant Neoplasm :—

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stomach | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Lung and Bronchus | 12 | — | 12 |
| Breast | — | 2 | 2 |
| Uterus | — | 2 | 2 |
| Others | 31 | 19 | 50 |
| | 49 | 29 | 78 |

Diseases of Circulatory System :—

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coronary disease, angina | 36 | 13 | 49 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Other heart disease | 19 | 18 | 37 |
| Other circulatory disease | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| | 66 | 41 | 107 |

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vascular Lesions of Nervous System | 33 | 44 | 77 |
| Diseases of Respiratory System :— | | | |
| Pneumonia | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Bronchitis | 33 | 7 | 40 |

Twelve deaths were recorded as due to cancer of the lung. All were males, and the ages ranged from fifty-two to seventy. Cancer of the lung was also given as a contributory cause of death in two other cases—one male and one female.

Two pre-school children died during the year,, one from a malignant tumour and the other from an acute haemorrhagic pneumonia.

Six deaths of schoolchildren were recorded, three of which were due to accidents, two from congenital disease and one from nephritis.

Road traffic accidents accounted for four deaths, two of the incidents occurring in other districts.

Extract from the statistics of Road Traffic Accidents supplied by Chief Inspector Marshall:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 2 |
| Seriously injured | 34 |
| Slightly injured | 123 |
| Total number of accidents | 189 |

| Year | Infantile Mortality | | Birth Rate | | Death Rate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sutton | England and Wales | Sutton | England and Wales | Sutton | England and Wales |
| 1936 | 69 | 59 | 16.09 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 12.1 |
| 1937 | 70 | 58 | 15.60 | 15.58 | 13.37 | 12.4 |
| 1938 | 51 | 53 | 17.24 | 15.1 | 12.96 | 11.6 |
| 1939 | 58 | 50 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 12.1 |
| 1940 | 58 | 55 | 17.1 | 14.6 | 15.1 | 14.3 |
| 1941 | 67 | 59 | 17.5 | 14.2 | *11.28 | 12.9 |
| 1942 | 66 | 49 | 19.7 | 15.8 | *11.12 | 11.6 |
| 1943 | 67 | 49 | 21.3 | 16.5 | *10.9 | 12.1 |
| 1944 | 68 | 46 | 23.6 | 17.6 | *11.6 | 11.6 |
| 1945 | 53 | 46 | 19.6 | 16.1 | *10.3 | 11.4 |
| 1946 | 46 | 43 | 19.6 | 19.1 | *10.3 | 11.5 |
| 1947 | 44 | 41 | 20.1 | 20.6 | *10.7 | 12.0 |
| 1948 | 45 | 34 | 17.7 | 17.9 | *8.9 | 10.8 |
| 1949 | 43 | 32 | 18.1 | 16.7 | 13.3 | 11.7 |
| 1950 | 51 | 30 | 16.7 | 15.8 | 13. | 11.6 |
| 1951 | 32 | 30 | 17.1 | 15.5 | 13.9 | 12.5 |
| 1952 | 40 | 28 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 12. | 11.3 |
| 1953 | 30 | 26.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 11.6 | 11.4 |
| 1954 | 30.6 | 25.4 | 15.5 | 15.2 | 12. | 11.3 |
| 1955 | 27.3 | 24.9 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 11.7 |
| 1956 | 42.9 | 23.7 | 14.0 | 15.6 | 13.6 | 11.7 |
| 1957 | 24.6 | 23.1 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 12.8 | 11.5 |
| 1958 | 27.4 | 22.5 | 14.4 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 11.7 |
| 1959 | 29.8 | 22.0 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 12.9 | 11.6 |

*Crude

## ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics :—

| Situation | Maternity and Child Welfare | Ante Natal | Post-Natal | Immunisation | Smallpox Vaccination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sutton-in-Ashfield :** Forest Street (Near Library) | Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m.<br>Dr. attends every Tuesday, and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m. | Every Wednesday and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month 2—4 p.m. | 2nd Monday of each month 2—3 p.m. | 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month 2.30—3.30 p.m. | 1st Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m. |
| **Huthwaite :** Clinic, New Street | Every Thursday 2—4 p.m.<br>Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m. | 2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m. | At Ante-Natal Clinics | 4th Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m. | By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic |
| **Skegby and Stanton Hill :** Baptist Church, Stanton Hill | Every Monday 2—4 p.m.<br>Dr. attends 2.30 p.m. | 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m. | 2nd Wednesday in month 2—3 p.m. | 2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m. | By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic |

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Service.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

| | Mothers | Fathers | Infants |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rh Positive ... ... ... ... | 133 | 4 | 25 |
| Rh Negative ... ... ... ... | 96 | 4 | 21 |

Two hundred and twenty-three maternity cases were admitted to hospital, eighty-four on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Ten mothers and two infants had blood transfusions.

Nineteen births were notified from nursing homes.

A total of four hundred and seventy blood donors, including ninety-three new volunteers, attended the two sessions held in the district by the Regional Transfusion Service. It took one thousand four hundred and sixty-five blood donations to satisfy the needs of patients in the Mansfield Group of Hospitals during 1959.

## National Assistance Act, 1948

Several cases were investigated but no action was taken under Section 47.

Case 1. first noted in 1951, is still under observation. Her habits and also the behaviour of the family lodging with her have been the subject of numerous complaints by her neighbours. Had she been a tenant instead of an owner occupier, action under Section 47 would have been recommended some years ago and may yet have to be taken.

## Mortuary

The mortuary at King's Mill Hospital was used for sixteen cases at a cost of £24 8s. 0d.

## Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen

## Sickness and Superannuation Schemes.

There were forty examinations during the year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Acceptance recommended ... ... ... ... | 35 |
| Acceptance not recommended ... ... ... ... | 5 |

## SECTION C.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

The water mains were extended by two thousand seven hundred and seventy five yards.

The quality of the water was satisfactory and the quantity available from all sources was adequate.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Rushley ... ... ... | 233,682 000 gallons |
| From Meden Valley ... ... ... | 286,259,000 gallons |
| From Mansfield ... ... ... | 73,480,000 gallons |
| | 593 421,000 gallons |
| To Kirkby-in-Ashfield ... ... ... | 18,400,000 gallons |

Twelve samples of chlorinated Rushley water were submitted for chemical and thirty-seven for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

From the Meden Valley supply the four chemical and eighteen bacteriological examinations, proved satisfactory.

The supply from Mansfield was also shown to be satisfactory by the results of the fifteen samples submitted for bacteriological examination.

The public supply to an industrial undertaking came under suspicion but investigation showed the mains supply to be wholesome. The source of the contamination was found to be the supply from an old storage tank not intended for drinking, and which had been inadvertently connected with the mains. The fault was speedily remedied.

Representative results of drinking water from Rushley and of the water from the Public Baths are given below.

| | (a) Rushley Supply October | (b) Baths Water August |
|---|---|---|
| The samples contain per million parts:— | | |
| Total Solids dried at 180° C. ... ... ... ... | 200.00 | 600.00 |
| Suspended Matter ... ... ... ... ... | absent | absent |
| Chlorides as chlorine ... ... ... ... | 24.85 | 230.75 |
| Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate ... ... ... ... | 5.50 | 6.25 |
| Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite ... ... ... ... | absent | absent |
| Free and Saline Ammonia ... ... ... ... | 0.004 | 0.480 |
| Albuminoid Ammonia ... ... ... ... ... | 0.004 | 0.680 |
| Temporary Hardness ... ... ... ... ... | 65.00 | 70.00 |
| Permanent Hardness ... ... ... ... ... | 79.00 | 78.00 |
| Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. from N/80 KMn04 | 0.04 | 0.40 |
| pH Value ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7.10 | 7.20 |
| Appearance ... ... ... ... ... | clear & bright | clear & bright |
| Odour ... ... ... ... ... | none | Chlorinous |
| Taste and Colour ... ... ... ... ... | normal | Taste-saline; colour normal |
| Heavy Metals ... ... . ... ... ... | absent | absent |
| Free Chlorine ... ... ... ... | 0.15* | 0.75 |
| No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hrs. ... ... ... ... | 2 | 0 |
| No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs. ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 |
| No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs. ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 |
| Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs. | 0 | 0 |
| Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ... | 0 | 0 |
| Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) ... ... ... | absent in 100 mls. | absent in 100 mls. |

* a test done in the Health Department showed 0.25.

(a) At the time of sampling this water satisfied the required standard of bacterial quality of the Ministry of Health.

This water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(b) At the time of sampling the water in the swimming baths was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality.

## Public Swimming Baths

The Water Engineer has provided the following information:—

### " Description

The swimming baths were built in 1924. The pool is 75 feet x 35 feet and contains 70,000 gallons of water. At the shallow end the water is 2ft. 9ins. deep, and at the deep end the water is 5ft. 9ins. deep. The internal sides of the pool are constructed with glazed bricks and the bottom is tiled.

There is one diving stage with seven platforms, the top platform being 7ft. 9ins. above the water level. When the pool was originally constructed there was a diving well in the floor, but in the mid-thirties this was filled in.

32 cubicles and one room are available for changing. While the bathers are bathing their clothes are stored in a cloakroom. Bathers are supervised by attendants from the bath side and cloakroom.

### Method of Treatment and Frequency of changing the water.

The purification plant is designed to deal with a flow of 21.000 gallons per hour, and the plant is operated so that there is a complete change of water every four hours. Water from the deep end is pumped out and passed through pressure filters before it is returned to the shallow end. In order for these filters to function properly it is necessary to add Sulphate of Alumina to the water. This causes a flocculent precipate which forms a coating on the surface and round the grains in the upper layer of sand and so stops the passage of particulate matter and, to some extent, bacteria, thus enabling the filter to discharge clear water. Also for efficient filteration the water must be alkaline. Alkalinity is assessed by a determination of the P.H. value and is kept around 7.5 by the addition of soda.

Concentrated solutions are made of sulphate of alumina and soda and these are fed into the bath water automatically prior to filtration.

To sterilize the water chlorine gas is added to the water. Samples of the bath water are taken throughout the day and orthotolidine tests applied to these. The quantity of chlorine gas is adjusted so that the total chlorine as determined by the orthotolidine test is between 0.2 and 0 5 parts per million.

The bath water has also to be heated and this is done by passing the water through a calorifier which is heated by steam obtained from a coal-fired boiler. The stoking of this boiler is carried out automatically. The temperature of water in the pool is kept at about 70°F. "

A scheme for considerable extensions has been approved in principle.

The present use of the building for swimming in the summer months and for public functions in the winter is very unsatisfactory and the new proposals ought to provide for swimming instruction and practice all the year round.

The water is from the public supply and chemical and bacteriological examinations have always proved satisfactory. Five samples were taken during the swimming season. which is from April to September, and a specimen analysis is shown on the previous page.

## Drainage and Sewerage

Construction of sewers amounted to one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four lineal yards.

## General Sanitation

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of visits re Conversions | 18 |
| Conversions completed during year | 5 |
| P.C.'s abolished 1930-1959 | 3458 |
| P.C.'s remaining | 99 |

The remaining pail closets cannot be converted owing to the absence of sewers, or to the fact that the properties are to be dealt with under slum clearance.

Visits in connection with Housing—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Public Health Act | 829 | |
| (b) Housing Act | 801 | |
| (c) Overcrowding | 30 | 1660 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Supply and Sampling | 100 |
| Drainage | 440 |
| Factories and Workshops | 54 |
| Infectious Disease | 115 |
| Rodent Infestations | 244 |
| Shops Act | 26 |

Public Cleansing—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Collection | 154 | |
| (b) Disposal | 227 | |
| (c) Salvage | 264 | 645 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Moveable Dwellings | 262 |
| Stables, Piggeries, etc. | 4 |
| Offensive Trades | 25 |
| Pet Shops | 0 |
| Atmospheric Pollution | 244 |
| Disinfestation | 86 |
| Schools | 6 |
| Miscellaneous Visits | 686 |

Notices Served :

| | |
|---|---|
| Informal Notices | 232 |
| Statutory Notices | 92 |
| Interviews | 870 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1958 | | 61 |
| Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1959 | | 92 |
| Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1959 | | 27 |
| Informal Notices abated | 201 | |
| Verbal Notices abated | 51 | 252 |

## Summary of Work Done

**(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired | 132 |
| Dangerous structures remedied | 10 |
| Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course | 47 |
| Yards paved | 27 |
| Internal repairs | 111 |
| Sinks Provided | 19 |
| Sinks renewed | 13 |
| Washing Coppers provided | 0 |
| Washing Coppers Renewed | 0 |
| Foods Stores provided | 22 |
| Defective ovens repaired | 13 |
| Defective floors repaired | 32 |

**(b) General Work**

| | |
|---|---|
| Water Closets and Structures Repaired | 53 |
| Accummulations Removed | 7 |
| Rodent Infestations Abated | 119 |
| Complaints Unfounded | 11 |
| Reports to the Surveyor | 32 |
| Complaints Received | 1088 |
| Dirty Premises Cleansed | 6 |
| Animal Nuisance Abated | 5 |
| Grease Traps Provided | 0 |

**(c) Drainage.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. of Premises Visited | 441 |
| Blocked Drains Cleansed | 293 |
| New Drains Tested and Passed | 33 |
| Defective Drains Found | 18 |
| Defective Drains Repaired | 18 |
| Open Channel Drainage Abolished | 3 |
| Cesspools Abolished | 0 |
| Cesspools Reconstructed | 4 |

### Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The four instruments for the measurement of atmospheric pollution are still sited in the original positions.

The table gives the full readings for each month of the year, and New Cross area still shows the heavier pollution, as was expected in this densely packed area of private dwellings.

The question of smoke control areas is still under consideration by the Council. There are many problems involved which will need careful consideration when the question of the consumption of raw coal for domestic use is finally tackled.

Much has been done, and is still being done, by general industry in the town who have made a most praiseworthy effort to reduce smoke emission. The National Coal Board have virtually completed the electrification of all the collieries in the district, and, in addition, they have installed automatic stoking equipment to the remaining few boilers which operated on raw coal.

**Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method and analyses of matter collected in atmospheric gauge.**

| MONTH | Rainfall in inches | | Insoluble Deposit | | Soluble Deposit | | TOTALS SOLIDS | | SO3 in milli-grams per 100 sq. cm. per day | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (In tons per square mile) | | | | | | | |
| 1959 | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Jan. | 2.59 | — | 4.70 | — | 5.17 | — | 9.87 | — | 2.41 | 1.83 |
| Feb. | 0.13 | 0.17 | 5.47 | 11.11 | 1.88 | 4.23 | 7.35 | 15.34 | 1.57 | 2.10 |
| March | 1.38 | 1.71 | 9.86 | 28.69 | 4.56 | 7.85 | 14.42 | 36.54 | 1.05 | 1.51 |
| April | 2.85 | 3.47 | 9.90 | 19.83 | 3.52 | 5.40 | 13.42 | 25.23 | 1.00 | 1.30 |
| May | 0.70 | 1.01 | 5.67 | 12.72 | 1.91 | 3.69 | 7.58 | 16.41 | 0.67 | 0.74 |
| June | 0.73 | 0.99 | 9.30 | 20.87 | 2.52 | 4.70 | 11.82 | 25.57 | 0.59 | 0.75 |
| July | 1.58 | 1.58 | 5.77 | 13.72 | 2.11 | 3.22 | 7.88 | 16.94 | 0.27 | 0.66 |
| August | 1.01 | 1.01 | 4.87 | 11.08 | 1.58 | 2.58 | 6.45 | 13.66 | 0.58 | 0.67 |
| Sept. | 0.10 | 0.06 | 5.87 | 6.64 | 2.01 | 2.42 | 7.88 | 9.06 | 0.42 | 0.75 |
| October | 2.10 | 2.05 | 9.46 | 20.84 | 4.23 | 7.75 | 13.69 | 28.59 | 0.88 | 0.84 |
| Nov. | 2.70 | 3.24 | 5.44 | 10.94 | 5.17 | 12.45 | 10.61 | 23.39 | 1.37 | 1.87 |
| Dec. | 3.53 | 4.20 | 4.46 | 8.46 | 6.58 | 9.87 | 11.04 | 18.33 | 1.35 | 1.92 |

(1) Atmospheric Gauge at Forest Lodge.

(2) Atmospheric Gauge at New Cross.

(3) Sulphur Gauge at Idlewells.

(4) Sulphur Gauge at Brook Street.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) | Council Houses found infested ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| | Council House Disinfested ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| (b) | Private Houses found infested ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| | Private Houses Disinfested ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| | Premises Disinfested for other vermin ... ... ... ... | 52 |

## Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

### Public Cleansing

Our present system of refuse collection continues to work smoothly. Three separate teams work their own third of the district. Each team works two vehicles in relay and the driver foreman has a separate vehicle to move in to any team which may be shorthanded as a result of absenteeism and sickness. All praise is due once more to the refuse collectors for an arduous job well done. Salvage incentive bonus is still paid in order to attract the right type of man for this work.

No new vehicle was purchased during the year. The usual regular maintenance and complete reconditioning of vehicles when necessary was again completed in our own workshop.

The tip adjoining Davies Avenue and Stoneyford Road was used for disposal of refuse for the whole of the year, and this area will be completed early 1960. We did experience the usual quota of fires started by irresponsible interference, and the co-operation of the police and fire services was again much appreciated.

The hot showers, drying and dining rooms were completed in the early summer, and have been very much appreciated by many of the workmen.

## Cesspool Cleansing

Modifications were made to the pumping tanker. As a result, it is possible to deal with cesspools which have been previously inaccessible for emptying. It is noticeable that the demands on this service are increasing heavily, and less delays now occur during wet weather.

## Salvage

The salvage of waste paper, fibreboard and waste food continued without any major problem, apart from the reduced intake of paper by the mill during the first half of the year.

It is interesting to note, that although quantities handled are slightly lower than for the previous few years, this district is still collecting and disposing of over one thousand tons of salvageable materials each year. There was no market for baled tin scrap.

Sales were as follows:—

| | | Tons | Cwts. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waste Paper and Fibreboard ... | 1959 | 434 | 9 | 3557 | 14 | 3 |
| | 1958 | 468 | 13 | 3824 | 9 | 7 |
| Waste Food ... ... ... | 1959 | 606 | 16 | 3034 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1958 | 643 | 7 | 3216 | 15 | 0 |

There is always a ready market for this material.

# SECTION D

## HOUSING

Only seventy-one new Council dwellings were completed during the year. Private enterprise provided a further one hundred and twenty-two.

One hundred and twelve relets became available. There was a fractional reduction in the waiting list for houses, but the waiting list for bungalows continued to rise.

The Housing Manager and Housing Architect have supplied the following details:—

**Housing Manager's Report :**

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/59.

| | Houses | Bungalows | Aluminium Bungalows | Flats | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sutton Area ... ... | 2376 | 304 | 40 | 334 | 3054 |
| Skegby Area ... ... | 508 | 50 | 44 | 52 | 654 |
| Huthwaite Area ... .. | 294 | 56 | — | 48 | 398 |
| | 3178 | 410 | 84 | 434 | 4106 |
| 31/12/58 | 3166 | 410 | 84 | 375 | 4035 |

Number of Applications held at 31/12/59

| Tenants | Outside U.D. Area | Sutton | Skegby | Huthwaite | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 children ... | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 6 children ... | — | 4 | — | 1 | 5 |
| 5 children ... | — | 2 | 3 | — | 5 |
| 4 children ... | 1 | 7 | 1 | — | 9 |
| 3 children ... | 4 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| 2 children ... | 8 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 60 |
| 1 child ... | 9 | 22 | 13 | 10 | 54 |
| 0 children ... | 7 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 44 |
| | 29 | 96 | 44 | 29 | 198 |
| Families in Rooms | | | | | |
| 5 children ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 4 children ... | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| 3 children ... | — | 9 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 2 children ... | 7 | 37 | 18 | 4 | 66 |
| 1 child ... | 7 | 113 | 36 | 19 | 175 |
| 0 children ... | 17 | 155 | 47 | 27 | 246 |
| | 32 | 318 | 104 | 52 | 506 |
| Applications for Bungalows | 13 | 274 | 56 | 67 | 410 |
| Total Number of Applications held 31/12/59 | 74 | 688 | 204 | 148 | 1114 |
| 31/12/58 | 73 | 692 | 204 | 149 | 1118 |

Lettings during 1959 were:—

| | Sutton | Skegby | Huthwaite | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New 3 bedroom houses ... ... | 12 | — | — | 12 |
| New bed sitter flats ... ... | 11 | — | — | 11 |
| New 1 bedroom Flats ... ... | 10 | — | — | 10 |
| New 2 bedroom Flats ... ... | 38 | — | — | 38 |
| Relets—Houses ... ... | 44 | 12 | 5 | 61 |
| Bungalows ... ... | 7 | 10 | 5 | 22 |
| Flats ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| | 146 | 24 | 13 | 183 |
| Lettings during 1958 ... ... | 151 | 20 | 11 | 182 |

Ten new houses and twenty-one relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Lettings during 1959 showing district from which applicants were housed.

| | Sutton | Skegby | Huthwaite | Outside U.D. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Four bedroom houses ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Three bedroom houses ... | 30 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 65 |
| Two bedroom houses ... | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Flats ... ... | 53 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 88 |
| Bungalows ... ... | 9 | 9 | 4 | — | 22 |
| | 96 | 41 | 28 | 18 | 183 |
| Lettings during 1958 | 106 | 35 | 35 | 6 | 182 |

During 1959 the following exchanges were effected:—

| | 1959 | 1958 |
|---|---|---|
| Exchanges between council and private tenants ... | 14 | 21 |
| Exchanges between council tenants ... ... ... | 43 | 43 |
| Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district | 2 | 6 |
| | 59 | 70 |

(Three of the above were 3 way exchanges).

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Manager.

Post War Housing position at 31/12/58

| | |
|---|---|
| Schemes completed ... ... ... ... ... | 41 |
| Dwellings completed ... ... ... ... ... | 2007 |

**Housing Architect's reports:—**

1. Schemes completed during 1959

| | | To House |
|---|---|---|
| Hardwick Lane No. 10A ... ... | Families | 18 |
| Central Area No. 1. ... ... | Families | 35 |
| Union Street No. 4 ... ... | Families | 4 |

2. Schemes in progress during 1959.

| | | | Completed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hardwick Lane No. 11 | 1-BR Flats ........... | 12 | |
| Union Street No. 5 | 1-BR Flats ........... | 27 | |
| | 2-BR Flats ........... | 1 | |
| Carsic Lane No. 14 | 3-BR Houses ........... | 62 | 10 |
| | 1-BR Flats ........... | 12 | 4 |
| | 2-BR Flats ........... | 24 | 8 |
| Carsic Lane No. 15 | 3-BR Houses ........... | 16 | |
| | 1-BR Flats ........... | 3 | |
| | 2-BR Flats ........... | 9 | |
| Carsic Lane No. 16 | 3-BR Houses ........... | 88 | |
| | 1-BR Flats ........... | 8 | |
| | 2-BR Flats ........... | 14 | |
| | Bedsitters ........... | 3 | |
| | | 279 | |

## SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION DURING THE YEAR

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses represented as Individual Unfit ... ... ... | 23 |
| Houses demolished—Individual Unfit ... ... ... | 36 |
| Houses demolished—Clearance Areas ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Houses closed ... ... ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Number of persons displaced ... ... ... ... ... | 80 |
| Number of families displaced ... ... ... ... | 34 |

Repair of Unfit Houses.

| | |
|---|---|
| Houses rendered fit as a result of informal action ... ... ... | 201 |
| Houses rendered fit as a result of formal action ... ... ... | 163 |
| Houses rendered fit by Local Authority in default ... ... ... | 2 |

**Housing Act, 1957 — Overcrowding :**

Ten households were investigated for alleged overcrowding, of which only one proved to be legally overcrowded.

Of the four cases on the list at 31st December, 1958, two were re-housed during the year and one family obtained a house privately.

| | |
|---|---|
| 31/12/58 Familes on the list ... ... ... ... | 4 |
| Added 1959 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| | 5 |
| Re-housed 1959 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| 31/12/59 Families on the list ... ... ... ... | 2 |

### Re-housing and Demolition

Twenty-eight families were re-housed.

Two families refused the houses offered to them, preferring to wait until accommodation becomes available in the area of their choice.

Nineteen houses were added to the list of unfit properties. At the end of the year twenty-six houses awaited official representation and twenty families in houses previously represented awaited re-housing.

The total number of houses required at the end of the year was forty-six from the five year list, and, in addition, a number to re-house families from unfit properties in development areas.

### Details of Re-housing :

#### (a) from Individual Unfit Houses

**East Ward**

25, Briggs Street
9, Unwin Road
6, Brown Crescent
12, Leamington Drive

**West Ward**

12, Church Street
37, Church Street
39, Church Street
3A, Dovedale Avenue
19, Parliament Street
20, Willett's Yard, Carsic Lane
22, Willett's Yard, Carsic Lane
24, Willett's Yard, Carsic Lane
1, Jephson Buildings
78, Leamington Drive
58, Leamington Drive
26, Stevenson Crescent
10, Union Street
48, Limb Crescent
10, The Oval
2, The Oval

**Huthwaite Ward**

30, Main Street
19, Market Street
21, Market Street
25, Market Street
28, Sherwood Street
32, Sherwood Street
34, Sherwood Street
36, Sherwood Street
38, Sherwood Street
40, Sherwood Street
5, Pennine Close, Huthwaite
13, Spring Street
18, Beech Avenue, Huthwaite
7, Clegg Hill Drive, Huthwaite
15, Strawberry Bank, Huthwaite
14, Tom Wass Road
8, Union Street
114, The Oval
12, Union Street
14, Union Street

**Skegby Ward**

Caravan, Ashfield Street
60, Forest Road
14, High Street
191, Mansfield Road
249, Mansfield Road
84, Stoney Street
34, Sylvan Crescent, Skegby
116, The Oval
175, Kirkby Road
6, Oak Street, Skegby

#### (b) from Re-development Areas (Certificate of Unfitness)

3, Cursham Street
36, King Street
43, Parliament Street
32, Leamington Drive
6, Langton Court
11, Young Crescent

The following Individual Unfit houses were vacated and closed, the tenant not being re-housed by the Council.

Wooden Bungalow, Glover's Yard, Grove Road (East Ward).
23, Briggs Street (East Ward)
30, Sherwood Street (Huthwaite Ward)
245, Mansfield Road (Skegby Ward)

**Details of Demolition:**—Total number thirty six.

East Ward

9, Cursham Street; 1, 2, Hamilton Road; 37, Phoenix Street.

West Ward

1a, 3a, Dovedale Avenue, 8, 10, 12, 24, 26, Parliament Street, Lynsca, Peveril Drive, 5, Sherwood Street, 20, 22, 24, Willett's Yard, Carsic Lane.

Huthwaite Ward

45, 47, 49, 51, Club Yard, 19, 21, 23, 25, Market Street, 16, 18, 20, Pilsworth Yard; 28, 30, Sherwood Street.

Skegby Ward

Caravan, Ashfield Street; 60, 62, Forest Road; Ivanhoe, Loundhouse Road; 187, 189, 191, Mansfield Road.

**Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.**

No problems were encountered with the licensed sites in the district.

The casual hawkers and other travellers, on the move from one area to another, are the most serious problem. Complaints against these people are increasing and control is even more difficult.

The possibility of providing some isolated accommodation for these people to have longer periods of stay under reasonable control, seems to be the only answer to this very vexed question. In my opinion, a practical solution for this problem would be for rent to be payable in advance for a fixed number of weeks' stay, plus a reasonable deposit to be refunded if the pitch is left clean and tidy, but forfeited if the Council have to do the cleaning up.

## Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

## PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

| Premises (1) | Number on Register (2) | Number of Inspections (3) | Number of Written notices (4) | Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 6 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ... ... | 111 | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) | 24 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 141 | 54 | 0 | 0 |

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

| Particulars | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Referred | | |
| (1) | Found (2) | Remedied (3) | To H.M. Inspector (4) | By H.M. Inspector (5) | (6) |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Part VIII of the Act

## Outwork

## (Sections 110 and 111)

| Nature of Work (1) | | Section 110<br>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3) | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4) | Section 111<br>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5) | Notices served (6) | Prosecutions (7) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wearing apparel | Making etc., | 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Cleaning, and washing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Outworkers not employed on any other processes.

## SECTION E

### Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The following slaughterhouses were licensed:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield Wholesale Meat Suppliers, Church Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Mr. E. Willey, 24, Low Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Mr. K. Sweetmore, Main Street, Huthwaite.
Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.
Mr. W. Baugh's Exors., Old Road, Skegby.
Mr. E. Smith, High Street, Stanton Hill.
Stanton Hill Co-operative Society, Ltd., High Street, Stanton Hill.

| | |
|---|---|
| Slaughtermen's licences issued ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| New slaughtermen's licences issued ... ... ... | 2 |

Inspections:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Visits to Slaughterhouses ... ... ... ... | 1291 |
| (b) Visits to Meat Shops ... ... ... ... | 62 |
| (c) Visits to Vans, Stalls, etc. ... ... ... ... | 12 |

**Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.**

| | Total | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number inspected | 24050 | 3086 | 403 | 34 | 15114 | 5413 | 0 |
| Number killed | 24050 | 3086 | 403 | 34 | 15114 | 5413 | 0 |
| **All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci** | | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | | 1310 | 178 | 0 | 208 | 442 | 0 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci | | 42.44% | 44.17% | 0 | 1.38% | 8.17% | 0 |
| **Tuberculosis Only :** | | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned | | 293 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. | | 9.49% | 23.32% | 0 | 0 | 3.25% | 0 |
| **Cysticercosis** | | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ condemned | | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration | | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Generalised and totally condemned | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

**At Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.**

**Meat Condemned**

### Tuberculosis

| | Weight lbs. | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Carcases of cow | 1166 | |
| 6 Carcases of cattle other than cows | 3530 | |
| 3 Carcases of pig | 823 | |
| Parts of Carcases | | |
| Beef | 2006 | |
| Pork | 213 | 7738 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Diaphragms | 89 | Livers |
| 378 | Heads | 297 | Lungs |
| 34 | Hearts | 54 | Mesenteries |
| 2 | Intestines | 14 | Spleens |
| 5 | Kidneys | 2 | Udders |

Total weight ... 11732

### Other Diseases

| | | lbs. |
|---|---|---|
| Bruising — Beef | 312 | |
| Septicaemia — Two carcases of pig | 420 | |
| Suffocation — Three carcases of sheep, 1 carcase of pig | 309 | 1041 |

**Offal**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abscesses | 3 | diaphragms, 5 heads, 1 kidney | | |
| | 51½ | livers, 31 lungs, 1 stomach | 1017½ | |
| Actinomycosis | 53 | heads, 1 udder | 1591 | |
| Bacterial Necrosis | 1 | liver | 13 | |
| Chronic Endocarditis | 1 | heart | ½ | |
| Cirrhosis | 21 | livers | 83 | |
| Cysticercus bovis | 5 | diaphragms, 5 heads, 5 hearts | 174 | |
| Erysipelas | | skin of pig | 5 | |
| Fascioliasis | 1115 | livers, 22 lungs | 13621 | |
| Fatty infiltration | 1 | liver | 3 | |
| Inflammation | 1 | spleen | 3 | |
| Johne's Disease | | beast's intestines | 4 | |
| Mastitis | 104 | udders | 1045 | |
| Milk Spot | 10 | livers | 30 | |
| Neoplasm | 1 | liver | 13 | |
| Nephritis | 2 | kidneys | ½ | |
| Oedema | 2 | udders | 22 | |
| Parasitic conditions | 2 | kidneys, 166 livers, 145 lungs | | |
| | 1 | mesentery | 437½ | |
| Pericarditis | 48 | hearts | 60 | |
| Peritonitis | 6 | diaphragms, 20½ livers | | |
| | 3 | spleens | 144 | |
| Pleurisy | 83 | lungs | 303 | |
| Pneumonia | 342 | lungs | 342 | |
| Telangiectasis | 13 | livers | 169 | 19081 |

**Summary of Meat Condemned:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuberculosis | 19470 |
| Other Diseases | 20122 |
| | 39592 = 2828st. |

Detained—5 carcases of beef and offal detained for 21 days in cold storage for cysticercus bovis.

**At Retail Shops :**

| | lbs. | | lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fish tinned | 21 | Other tinned foods | 209 |
| Fruit tinned | 320 | Cheese | 18½ |
| Meat tinned | 788 | Cooked Meat | 65 |
| Milk and cream tinned | 7 | Gammon Ham | 15 |
| Tomatoes tinned | 242½ | Mutton (Frozen) | 46 |

Total 123 stones 10lbs.

**Milk Supply :**

| | |
|---|---|
| No of Dairies on Register 31/12/59 | 5 |
| No. of Distributors 31/12/59 | 31 |
| Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/59 | 41 |
| Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/59 | 38 |
| Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/59 | 56 |
| Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/59 | 3 |
| Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/59 | 3 |
| Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/59 | 3 |
| No. of visits to Dairies | 6 |
| No. of visits to Distributors | 64 |
| New Dairies erected | 0 |
| Dairies modernised | 0 |
| Minor Repairs at Dairies | 0 |

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

About 66% sold in the district is Pasteurised and 33% T.T. Pasteurised T.T. Raw and Sterilised amount to about 1%.

Milk Samples Taken

| T.T. Pasteurised | T.T.Raw | Pasteurised | Sterilised | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 23 | 22 | 20 | 99 |

Seven samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

Milks failing Methylene Blue Test. One T.T. Raw, One T.T. Pasteurised.

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1959.

**(a) Ice Cream :**

| | No. | Inspections |
|---|---|---|
| Manufacture and Sale (Hot mix only) | 2 | 22 |
| Sale only | 149 | 60 |

| | Total Samples | Grading on Methylene Blue Test I | II | III |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ice Cream | 49 | 49 | 0 | 0 |

Iced Lollies. 5 samples. Satisfactory.

No case of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

| | No. | Inspections |
|---|---|---|
| (b) Meat Products | 23 | 60 |

## Food Hygiene Regulations

### Details of Food Shops and Inspections

| Premises | Number | Inspections |
|---|---|---|
| Baker and General Grocer | 9 | 14 |
| Butchers | 56 | 85 |
| Confectioner and General Grocer | 165 | 110 |
| Cafe, Confectioner and Grocer | 10 | 39 |
| Confectioner | 31 | 30 |
| Fish and Chip Frying | 25 | 26 |
| Fish (Wet) | 1 | 3 |
| General Grocer and Greengrocer | 17 | 36 |
| Grocer and General Stores | 10 | 16 |
| Greengrocer | 22 | 50 |
| General Confectioner and Off-Licence | 21 | 10 |
| Tripe | 1 | 1 |
| Wines and Spirits | 1 | 2 |
| Public Houses and Hotels | 51 | 14 |

| Inspection of Other Food Premises and Vehicles | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Canteens | 14 |
| | Market Stalls | 430 |
| | Street Vendors | 42 |

## Public Market

There was very little cause for complaint. No meat or meat products are sold from the stalls, only fruit, vegetables and a little fish. The mobile washing van is always available and in use on the market for all the food handlers.

## General Observations

The department continues with the periodical inspection of food shops and food preparation premises. The policy of informal talks, on the spot, with the food handlers concerned has proved both satisfactory and advantageous to both sides. So much depends on the feeling of goodwill existing between the food handlers and the inspectors, that every effort is made, on all occasions of enforcement, to do so informally and agreeably if at all possible. Continual encouragement and education is the most effective means of showing that each regulation has been made for a specific reason, and in order to elimate a specific danger.

## Disposal of Condemned Meat and Foods

Some foods are passed to the Council's waste food project, where all the food is thoroughly steam cooked and sold for pig feeding. Some is incinerated, but the majority is passed to the local manure works, where it is processed to fertilizer.

## Food and Drugs

Details of samples analysed during the year

| Item | Number Examined | Number Adulterated | Action |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apple Juice (concentrated) | 1 | | |
| Baking Powder | 1 | | |
| Beef Paste | 2 | | |
| Bread Slices | 3 | 3 | Manufacturers cautioned by Council. |
| Casserole Meat | 1 | | |
| Chewing Gum | 1 | | |
| Chocolate Teacake | 1 | | |
| Chopped Pork | 1 | 1 | Retailer interviewed. |
| Confectionery (Sweets) | 3 | | |
| Custard Powder | 1 | | |
| Dairy Ice Cream | 2 | | |
| Double Devon Cream | 1 | | |
| Gravy Salt | 1 | | |
| Ground Almonds | 1 | | |
| Ice Cream | 2 | 1 | Manufacturer cautioned by Council. |
| Icing Sugar | 1 | | |
| Jam | 1 | | |
| " Kompo " (for colds) | 1 | | |
| Lemon Cheese | 1 | | |
| Marmalade | 1 | | |
| Meat Pies | 7 | | |
| Milk | 14 | | |
| Olive Oil | 1 | | |
| Onion Sauce | 1 | | |
| Potted Meat | 6 | 5 | Manufacturers interviewed and cautioned. |
| Pure Dairy Cream | 1 | | |
| Pure Malt Vinegar | 1 | | |
| Sausages | 2 | 1 | No legal standard. |
| Self-Raising Flour | 2 | | |
| Soft Drinks | 7 | | |
| Sponge Pudding Mixture | 1 | | |
| Steak and Kidney Pie | 3 | | |
| Sultana Pudding | 1 | | |
| Table Jelly | 1 | | |
| Tea | 3 | | |
| Tea Cake Mixture | 1 | | |
| Totals | 79 | 11 | |

Milk Samples Tested

| Pasteurised | T.T. Pasteurised | Sterilised | T.T. Raw Farm Bottled | T.T. Raw Farm Bottled Channel Isles | T.T. Pasteurised Channel Isles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42 | 42 | 39 | 26 | 11 | 18 |

All 178 samples proved satisfactory.

## Food and Drugs Act—Legal Action

There was no legal action taken during the year.

## SECTION F.

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

### Scarlet Fever

Forty-three notifications were received, the diagnosis being amended later, in one case. As in the past ten years, the disease was endemic with cases notified each month except September, and the majority occurring during the six winter months. Incidence fell chiefly in the children attending Infant Schools.

Six children were treated in hospital. The disease was relatively mild with no deaths and no complications reported.

| | East | West | Huthwaite | Skegby |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incidence in Wards | 10 | 25 | 2 | 5 |

| Age and Sex Incidence. | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| 1-2 years | 0 | 1 |
| 2-3 years | 2 | 0 |
| 3-4 years | 1 | 0 |
| 4-5 years | 4 | 2 |
| 5-9 years | 13 | 12 |
| 10-14 years | 3 | 4 |
| | 23 | 19 |

### Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child occurred in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

Statistics for the last twenty-five years are summarised below.

| | Cases | Deaths |
|---|---|---|
| 1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation) | 284 | 13 |
| 1941 (first year of immunisation) | 55 | 4 |
| 1942—1946 (inclusive) | 26 | 2 |
| 1947—1959 (inclusive) | 0 | 0 |

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment 1959 :—

| Age when treated | Under 1 year | 1—4 years | School children | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clinics ... ... ... ... ... | 455 | 34 | 46 | 535 |
| Privately ... ... ... ... | 57 | 7 | 6 | 71 |
| | 512 | 41 | 52 | 606 |

Booster Injections given to children at school age.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clinics or Schools ... ... ... ... ... | 530 | |
| Privately ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 538 |

**Immunised children at 31st December, 1959**

| | |
|---|---|
| Under one year, i.e. born 1959 | 229 |
| Infants, 1-4 years (inclusive) | 1926 |
| School children, 5-14 years (inclusive) | 6006 |

**% Level of Immunisation**

| | 31/12/59 | 31/12/58 |
|---|---|---|
| Infants under One year. Percentage immunised before attaining the age of one year ... ... | 85% | 87% |
| Infants, 1-4 years (inclusive) ... ... | 89% | 89% |
| School children, 5-14 years (inclusive) ... ... | 95% | 95% |

**Age Groups**

| 1—5 years | Completed Treatment | Commenced Treatment | Consented but failed to bring Infants to clinic |
|---|---|---|---|
| Children born 1954 ... ... | 93% | 2% | 9 = 1.6% |
| Children born 1955 ... ... | 88% | — | 26 = 4.8% |
| Children born 1956 ... ... | 91% | — | 14 = 2.7% |
| Children born 1957 ... ... | 89% | — | 27 = 5.2% |
| Children born 1958 ... ... | 87% | 2% | 23 = 4% |

Classification by age at inoculation and age attained.

| Age at 31/12/59<br>i.e. born in years | | Under 1<br>1959 | 1—4<br>1958—55 | 5—9<br>1954—50 | 10—14<br>1949—45 | Under 15<br>Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last injection given | | | | | | |
| A. | 1955—1959 | 229 | 1926 | 2697 | 74 | 4926 |
| B. | 1954 or earlier | — | — | 65 | 3170 | 3235 |

## Whooping Cough

Of the eighteen cases notified, eleven occurred in April.

Five of the children had received prophylactic injections in infancy and the interval between the final injection and onset of illness varied from one to four years.

| Incidence in Wards | East | West | Huthwaite | Skegby |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | 3 | 0 | 11 |

Age and Sex Distribution

| | Males | Females | Total | Prophylactic Injections. in infancy |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year | 2 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 1—2 years | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2—3 years | — | 2 | 2 | — |
| 3—4 years | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 4—5 years | — | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5—9 years | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| | 5 | 13 | 18 | 5 |

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment during 1959

| | Under 1 year | 1—4 years | Totals | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clinics ... ... ... | 450 | 21 | 471 | |
| Privately ... ... | 57 | 7 | 64 | 535 |

## Measles

After two successive years of high incidence notifications dropped to the lowest since 1944. About half of the cases occurred in January.

Incidence in Months

| Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | 6 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 6 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 43 |

Incidence in Wards

| East | West | Huthwaite | Skegby |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 17 | 6 | 5 |

Age and Sex Distribution

| | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1—2 years ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 2—3 years ... ... ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 3—4 years ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 4—5 years ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 5—9 years ... ... ... ... ... | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Age 14 years ... ... ... ... ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 25 | 18 | 43 |

The three cases transferred to infectious diseases hospitals had developed the disease in the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital.

## Smallpox

The last case in the district was notified in 1929.

Prophylaxis

| Age when treated | Primary Vaccinations Clinics | Primary Vaccinations Privately | Re-vaccinations Clinics | Re-vaccinations Privately |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 1 year ... ... | 235 | 45 | — | — |
| Age 1 year ... ... | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| Age 2 to 4 years ... ... | 4 | 3 | — | — |
| Age 5 to 14 years ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | — |
| 15 years and over ... ... | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Totals | 250 | 55 | 11 | 1 |

## Acute Poliomyelitis

No case was notified during the year.

**Prophylaxis**

The supply of vaccine was adequate and from August onwards was entirely British.

| Completed treatment 1959 | Children | Expectant Mothers | Young Adults | Priority Groups | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clinics ... ... | 1,555 | 108 | 1,472 | 5 | 3,140 |
| Privately ... ... | 664 | 71 | 1,009 | 55 | 1,799 |
| Staff at Hospitals | | | | 396 | 396 |
| | 2,219 | 179 | 2,481 | 456 | 5 335 |
| Given first injections ... ... | 55 | 7 | 12 | — | 74 |
| Given third injections ... ... | | | | | 6,136 |

Estimated % level of vaccination.

| | |
|---|---|
| Children ... | 71% |
| Young Adults ... | 46.6% |

## Gastro Enteritis

Two infants and one elderly woman were admitted to hospial. The final diagnosis in each case was non specific gastro enteritis and all recovered.

The fourth case was an infant aged one month admitted to hospital for investigation of vomiting. On the day after admission he began to have diarrhoea and stool culture gave growth of staphylococcus aureus. He improved on treatment, but was taken home against medical advice after ten days.

## Dysentery

One expectant mother admitted to hospital, where she had a premature infant who failed to survive, was found to be suffering from dysentery. The mother was transferred to Forest Hospital where she recovered.

Two other cases were notified, one a man aged 50 and the other a boy aged 5 The source of primary infection was not found. Both recovered.

## Puerperal Pyrexia

Two mothers developed pyrexia whilst in hospital. The cause in one was a urinary tract infection, and in the other a probable coliform infection. The third case had her confinement at home and no specific cause was found. All made a satisfactory recovery.

## Meningococcal Infection

The only case notified was an infant aged eight months with a fulminating infection who was admitted to hospital, and died within twenty-four hours in spite of treatment.

## Pneumonia

Only three notifications were received.

## Erysipelas

One case was notified in October.

## Tuberculosis

| Age periods | New Cases. Pulmonary M. | F. | Non-Pulmonary M. | F. | Deaths. Pulmonary M. | F. | Non-Pulmonary M. | F. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0-1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-15 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-25 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25-35 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35-45 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45-55 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55-65 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 and upwards | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 9 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Notifications fell from twenty-five to fourteen, the decrease being slightly more in the women. Five of the men were, or had been, miners.

Two of the infections occurred in homes from which another member of the family had previously been notified.

A follow up X-Ray of pupils at the school mentioned in last year's report gave satisfactory results.

In addition to the primary cases, one man and one woman were added to the pulmonary register as inward transfers from other districts.

Thirteen of the new pulmonary cases were admitted to hospital, all of them within a month of notification.

The patients who died were notified in 1953 and 1955.

The sites of infection in the non-pulmonary cases were the cervical glands and renal tract.

Seven pulmonary cases first notified between 1943 and 1954, and two non-pulmonary cases, were removed from the register on recovery. Ten were removed on leaving the district and one on revision of the diagnosis.

| On Register— | Males P. | N.P. | Females P. | N.P. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31/12/59 | 87 | 4 | 58 | 8 | 157 |
| 31/12/58 | 89 | 7 | 56 | 9 | 161 |

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriate cases were recommended for priority.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Families on priority list 31/12/58 ... ... ... ... | | 3 |
| Families added to list 1959 ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 4 |
| | | 7 |
| Families re-housed by Council 1959 ... ... ... ... | | 4 |
| Removal from district ... ... ... ... | 1 | |
| Obtained more suitable colliery house ... ... ... | 1 | 2 |
| Families on priority list 31/12/59 ... ... ... ... ... | | 1 |

## B.C.G.

Tuberculin testing, followed if necessary, by B.C.G. vaccination was offered mainly to children in the thirteen year age group. Some fifty-three per cent. of parents accepted.

| Tested | Positive | Negative | Vaccinated |
|---|---|---|---|
| 261 | 37 | 224 | 224 |

Testing and vaccination is also done regularly at the Chest Clinic, King's Mill Hospital. Fourteen infants and thirteen children aged 1—4 years were vaccinated.

## Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit was set up in the Brook Street Hall during November and I give below the Medical Director's comments :—

2079 examinees came for x-ray, of which 2028 were from the general public and 51 were school children. This response might be considered as very good when it is remembered that we only operated at Sutton-in-Ashfield for a week. The response from the general public was better than on our previous visit and this increased response applied both to men and women. It is interesting to note that nearly 60% of the general public had been x-rayed by this Unit previously. Only 51 school children were x-rayed on this occasion because, as you are aware, only children of 15 years of age and over were asked to come for x ray.

No definite case of active Pulmonary Tuberculosis was discovered so far, but there were five observation cases, giving an incidence of .24%, which is not high for this form of pulmonary tuberculosis. In the tables are given the final figures for the active cases discovered in 1956 and 1954. All the observation cases of pulmonary tuberculosis have been referred to a Chest Physician for further investigation. It is interesing to note that one case of observation pulmonary tuberculosis and a case labelled " observation (non-tuberculous)" had normal films previously. This illustrates the value of periodic x-ray of the chest.

|  |  |  | After full investigation for the years. |  |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cases of Pulmonary | 1959 |  | 1956 |  | 1954 |  |
| Tuberculosis | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Active | — | — | 2 | .06% | 4 | .15% |
| Observation | 5 | .24% |  |  |  |  |

## Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1959.

| Notifiable Disease. | Number of cases notified. Age Groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total cases notified in— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | Under 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | 4 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 and Over | East Ward | West Ward | Huthwaite Ward | Skegby Ward | Total cases admitted to Hosp. | Deaths |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 42 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 25 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Pneumonia ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Measles ... | 43 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 18 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Meningococcal infection ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Erysipelas ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dysentery ... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

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